

10 PAGES  
TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE UNBROKEN

A Number of Non-Union Men Arrive in Los Angeles from San Francisco.

HELENA OPERATORS GO OUT.

Little Doing in the Chicago Office—No Signs of Disorder Around Western Union Building.

In New York Regarded as Local and Not Liable to Spread—Half of Eastern Operators Non-Union

Los Angeles, Aug. 9.—Ten non-union telegraphers who assisted the Western Union Telegraph company in breaking the recent strike in San Francisco and Oakland, arrived in Los Angeles this morning and were taken at once to the local Western Union office. Four of them were held in reserve and six were sent immediately into the operating room.

Eight or 10 of the strike telegraphers were gathered on the street in front of the building when the strike breakers arrived, but there was no demonstration and no effort to prevent their going to work. "You had better have stayed in Oakland," one of the strikers called out. "You are liable to be needed there before night."

There was no reply to this and the non-union men were quickly taken to the operating room. The company had 22 men at work, counting chiefs and officials at 9:30 this morning. All business in sight was evidently being handled with small delay, and there was no congestion of messages, owing to the decrease in volume of business.

"The subject to delay" notices were still displayed in the business office of the company and this had the effect of diverting a great deal of business to the Postal office where it was taken care of. There is much talk among the striking operators of asking the Postal telegraphers to come out in order to complete the tie line.

The strikers hailed with joy the news of the strike at Chicago, Helena and other places. All of the men were jubilant at the evidence of sympathy and support from their fellow workmen. The feeling that the strike will be won is very strong among the men.

"They cannot fill our places," said one of the men. "There are not quite enough non-union telegraphers in the country. This will be an orderly strike. The men arriving from Oakland give us a practically full force and we are working with all points as usual. Today we are working direct from Chicago and New York with good men on all these wires and there is no delay in business."

"I have heard nothing further from the men since their committee called yesterday when I was out," continued Sept. Lamb.

"The only way for Mr. Ryan to take up his case and the cause of the present trouble is to do so through the regular channels. I will consider his case and if an injustice has been done, I will correct it. The men who can return to work and I will then take up Mr. Ryan's case. If they will return to work, I will receive a committee from them and discuss the case of Mr. Ryan. I will not allow them to return until after they return to work. They are not our employees, as the matter now stands."

President J. H. Lamb said today: "C. T. A. is expected in Los Angeles today to assume charge of the local situation. Asst. Supt. I. N. Miller of the coast division of the Western Union, who has been sent here to take up the fight for the company."

Replying to a telegraphed statement of Mr. Miller, to the effect that the strikers were smarting under the recent defeat in San Francisco, and Oakland and were striking out of spite, one of the leaders of the local operators who are out, said today:

STRIKE LEADER'S STATEMENT.

"We are not smarting and we are not defeated. If they call their broken ranks and breach of contract defeat, then let them say so. We won a victory in San Francisco."

"Let me warn him and other Western Union officials that the signature of a United States official on that agreement and the government has promised to see that we get a square deal. Broken faith at San Francisco, un-American and tyrannical tactics in harassing Los Angeles men; discrimination to goad us to desperation, are the causes of this strike. The whole country may yet be involved. We will fight to the last ditch."

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LITTLE DOING IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Since last midnight when 200 operators struck rather than work with strike breakers at Los Angeles, there has been little doing in the Chicago office of the Western Union Telegraph company at Jackson Boulevard and Clark street or in the branch offices scattered throughout the city. Only a few chiefs and four veteran telegraph operators were left in the main Chicago office when the union men, in answer to a whistle, rushed from the keys upon the ninth and tenth floors and congregated in front of the building.

The strike order issued by the executive board of the Chicago local union to the night operators applies also to day operators, thus affecting some 700 men employed in the main Chicago office during day hours.

There was experienced today by the brokers and commission houses in handling their business. None of the

BEFORE THE TRIBUNE DESERTED SHEETS.

(Tribune, Oct. 17, 1906.)

The arrest of Donaldson, a report of which has been confirmed by a message from the Tribune's correspondent at Hot Springs, is entirely without significance, as far as Mr. Sheets is concerned. If it can be shown that Donaldson had any part in an actual robbery, then it devolves upon those who make the charge to prove their case. To be sure, the chief might regret that he did not get his hand on the man, or men, who separated the McWhiters from their money, if any such separation occurred, but, outside of that consideration, it can have no interest whatever in the return of Jim Donaldson or any, or all, of the others who are said to have had a hand in their undoing. Chief Sheets will go into court today to answer the charge which a set of political conspirators have brought against him. He will not be there to answer for Donaldson, the O'Briens or anybody else.

operators had been called out and all of them reported today as usual.

At 8 o'clock in the morning about 20 operators were at work in the rooms of the Western Union, and the officials of the company declare that they expected many more throughout the day.

Wesley Russell, the secretary of the local union, said the company would not be able to man its wires or handle its business.

There were no signs of disorder around the Western Union building today. Fifty policemen saw that no crowds congregated around the building or the board of trade. Early in the day many operators were gathered around the Western Union offices, but they were ordered to keep moving by the police.

An insane man rushed into the Central police station today and inquired in an excited manner for President Roosevelt, saying that he wanted him to end the strike at once. He was arrested.

The Western Union tickers were almost entirely out of business early in the day. The men in charge of this department declared that they had no idea when conditions would improve. This caused much inconvenience to brokers who were compelled to get their stock quotations over the telegraph wires which caused them considerable delay.

CLOWRY AND BROOKS CONFER.

New York, Aug. 9.—The strike of the telegraph operators in Chicago today is regarded by the company as local in Chicago and likely to cause a strike here. The walkout of the telegraphers in Chicago has hampered the transmission of business both here and at Chicago, but says local agents doing all they can to move the business.

President Clowry and Gen. Supt. Brooks held a conference today to discuss the situation. The men arriving from Oakland give us a practically full force and we are working with all points as usual. Today we are working direct from Chicago and New York with good men on all these wires and there is no delay in business."

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Western Union Telegraphers Walk Out Today.

Fifty Operators in Salt Lake Leave their Instruments at Main Street Headquarters in Response to the Whistle of President Palmer of Local No. 30 At 1:30 p. m. —Postal Telegraph Not Affected.

Every operator in the Western Union telegraph office in Salt Lake left his instrument at 1:30 o'clock today, and this afternoon the office is operating with only Manager Long and Chief Operator McDonald in charge. Immediately following the strike the 50 operators employed left the premises for the Federation of Labor hall, and the telegraph office ran high among them. Three women were in the number. They were Ada Gurnsey, Mrs. Mat Riley and Mrs. Hillock. All are members of the union.

Two non-union men quit with the others. They have filed applications and will join the local. The strike in connection with trouble elsewhere badly cripples local telegraph service. The Associated Press is not involved as it has its own operators. They are all seasoned men who have been loyal to the Associated Press for years, and they are not expected to strike.

The Postal Telegraph company is working as usual, none of the trouble involving its service.

At 2 p. m. today the striking telegraphers went into conference at the Federation of Labor hall, and began to plan for a campaign of activity during the strike. President Palmer

was much excited during the deliberations. When asked why the strike was called, he said he had merely blown his whistle and the men and women had responded because the company refused to reinstate Mr. Bartlett.

"You can simply say for me," declared Manager Long as he stood alone in the big room that is usually so crowded with busy operators, "that I refused at 1:30 o'clock to reinstate Bartlett, and that this action precipitated the strike. I think, however, that a strike was in the air and it was due, and the matter of an excuse is only incidental."

Things began to grow serious for the Western Union in Salt Lake at 9 o'clock this morning. As the operators began to take notice of the unsettled conditions in other exchanges, Barney Bartlett was asked to work a Chicago wire, with a non-union man at the other end. He refused to do so.

Chief Operator McDonald took up a labor with him that resulted in his discharge a few minutes later for insubordination. That spread the strike fever very rapidly through the operators and from then on the accustomed routine calm departed from the office

and Manager Long expressed the condition to a reporter by saying that his office was "well keyed up to striking pitch."

PRESIDENT PALM CALLED.

The operators at work held a hurried informal conference, and called President Palm of local union No. 30 out of his bed. Mr. Palm is a night operator, and it took him some time to come down from his home. At 12:25 p. m. Mr. Palm had finished a conference with the union's executive committee and had placed its grievance before Manager Long. His demands were that Mr. Bartlett, the discharged operator, be reinstated at once. Mr. Long replied that he would have to submit the matter to Denver, and they gave him until 1:30 o'clock to deliver to them his answer. The ultimatum accompanying this grant of time was that if Bartlett was not reinstated by 1:30 o'clock, the entire force would be called out, and the Salt Lake exchange closed along with that at Helena, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

All day today messages for the east were taken subject to delay, and it was given out that wires were not working to Chicago, Helena, or Los Angeles.

WAS SKELETON THAT OF BARNEY? SHORT SIGHTED FOREST POLICY COURT ISSUES A TEMPORARY WRIT

Dr. S. Lord, Dentist, Failed to Identify the Teeth as Those He Had Treated.

Secy. Wilson Says That United States is on the Eve of a Lumber Famine.

Defense in Sheets Bribery Case Succeeds in Getting Week's Delay.

HAYWOOD'S OPINION OF CASE.

WASTE HAS BEEN ENORMOUS.

DOUBT POWER OF JUSTICE.

He Intimates That the Skeleton Was Not Genuine Nor Discovered in Good Faith.

Checking of Present Peril Rests With The States Through Enacting Proper Laws.

Appeal May Be Taken—It Will Probably Be Months Before Tangle Can Be Straightened.

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Judge Armstrong issued a temporary writ of prohibition this morning against further proceedings in the Sheets bribery case. This expected action was the result of the defense filing a petition for writ at the conclusion of yesterday's portion of the hearing on before Judge Bishop. It was just what the defense intended should happen. The temporary writ is returnable before Judge Lewis next Friday. At that date and in that court attorneys for both sides will argue the jurisdiction of Judge Bishop in the case while an action on a complaint charging conspiracy is pending in the criminal court.

Denver, Aug. 9.—Contrary to the report of last night, according to a News special from Telluride, Colo., Dr. S. Lord, dentist, failed to identify the teeth in the skeleton found on Wednesday by Gen. Bulkeley Wells as those of W. J. Barney, the miner who is said to have been murdered in 1901 because of his known hostility to the Western Federation of Miners. Dr. Lord discontinued keeping a record of his work before he left in an interview with the News. He declared that he did not know the teeth of Barney, but he remembers that the only filling in Barney's teeth was one in an upper back molar.

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As the bribery hearing now stands it is in anything but satisfactory shape. The state has closed its case, the defense effecting an adjournment which will extend over a week and at least 10 days and thus the wheels are blocked until many weary hours of debate and argument have been passed during the hearing. As an appeal will be taken by one side or another when a decision is finally passed upon Judge Bishop's jurisdiction it will be months before the hearing will be resumed. Further complications may develop are not known; anything may be expected. Judge Bishop was ready in his court at Waterloo at 10 o'clock this morning, but in the language of the street, "nothing was doing."

William D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, intimates in an interview today that in his opinion the skeleton found at Telluride was not genuine nor discovered in good faith. He said the renewed enforcement of the card system by Cripple Creek since his acquittal at Boise indicated an intention on the part of the mineowners to continue war upon the federation.

It will have to come to that in time, but the checking of the present peril rests with the state and through state laws. The greater part of the eastern and middle west country now looks to the Pacific coast for its lumber, and if the coast states wish to maintain this profitable industry in the future, they will have to pass and enforce suitable laws governing it."

It was thought the defense in the Sheets bribery case had something up its sleeve for sudden popularity during the hearing, which has been on before Judge Bishop, sitting in Judge Whitaker's court, for the past few days. Sheets' attorneys are Judge S. L. Thurman, Soren X. Christensen and E. A. Wadsworth; three lawyers with whom the "blocking" game is an accomplished art. During the last hearing they have taken all things as they came, raising few objections; withdrawing them before all sorts of contentions, and in a dozen other ways showed that something they held back was to be their king move. This came yesterday afternoon after the state had closed its case and "Dr. Jim" Donaldson and Parratt had been cross-examined. Judge Bishop had denied a motion to discharge the defendant.

Back of the publication is a junta composed of 15 members, which controls a membership of more than 20,000 Mexican laborers calling themselves patriots.

The Twentieth Century was delayed about three hours in reaching this city.

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The present low rate was put into effect to introduce Pacific coast lumber in the eastern markets. It found favor with the lumbermen, but the country rapidly was overladen with the lumber, and now there are several hundreds of cars sent east daily, laden with the product of western mills. One agency alone handles from 2,500 to 3,500 cars a year of railroad shingles to all points east and as far as the Atlantic seaboard.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 9.—Circuit Judge Cochran today allowed the petition of the defense for the immediate trial of Prof. Magill and his wife Fay Graham Magill, who are under indictments charging responsibility for the death of Mrs. Pat Magill, the first wife of Prof. Magill. The Magills are at liberty on \$5,000 bonds pending the trial.

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THE AMERICAN INVASION OF THE CLASSIC THAMES

Tellingly Described in a Special London Letter to

The Saturday News

TOMORROW NIGHT.

Other exclusive features will be Homer Davenport's Cartoon—Dogs Once Could Do Real Work.

Frank G. Carpenter on King Cotton in Egypt, Illustrated.

The World's Biggest Hospital in Vienna.

Amazing Scenes at Mrs. Anthony Drexel's Ball.

Psychology of Hats and Boots.

Utah Artist—Author's Pictures of Great Salt Lake—Illustrated.

Gifts to Church from President and King—Illustrated.

Japan in Korea—Illustrated.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Illustrated.

THE TAXPAYERS' NIGHT-MARE.

Teachers in N. Y. University Summer School Put Ban on It.

New York, Aug. 9.—Teachers in charge of the sewing department in the summer school at New York university have put a ban on the Teddy bear, and henceforth the elaborate devotion showered upon it by school children will be discouraged.

A great fear has arisen in the minds of pedagogues and others that the fashioned doll of our foremothers will soon become an extinct species of plaything.

In charge of Mrs. A. Jessup, the sewing department in the schools includes teachers and supervisors from every school in the city. The ban on the Teddy bear, and henceforth the elaborate devotion showered upon it by school children will be discouraged.

Formerly as I went about the city visiting the different schools it was always a delight to me to see the little girls sitting about in groups making dolls' clothes or engaged in some bit of needlework. I knew they had learned in school. Now, instead of these domestic scenes, it is invariably a Teddy bear that is the center of attraction and the little hands are idle."

LAST STAGE COACH PASSES AWAY FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 9.—With the auction sale on Wednesday of all the fifth avenue coach company's horses, omnibuses, stage and hack carriages, the last of the stage coach passed away from New York. The new electric omnibuses with a fare of 10 cents have now completely replaced the old system on Fifth avenue.

The first public stage for local service made its appearance in New York June 1, 1907. It ran hourly between Wall street and the city hall, and the stage ran on all the principal streets and corners. They came to represent an investment of more than a million dollars. Instead of street car accidents and automobile collisions, people in those days